

REMARKS

The Office Action dated November 7, 2007, has been received and carefully considered. In this response, claim 37 has been amended. No new matter has been added. Entry of the amendment to claim 37 without prejudice is respectfully requested. Reconsideration of the outstanding rejections in the present application is also respectfully requested based on the following remarks.

I. THE ENABLEMENT REJECTION OF CLAIM 37

On page 2 of the Office Action, claim 37 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to make and/or use the invention. The Examiner has provided a suggested claim amendment to overcome the outstanding rejection. Applicant appreciatively acknowledges the suggestion.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the propriety of the rejection. However, in order to forward the application toward allowance, Applicant has amended claim 37 in a manner different from that suggested by the Examiner, but still fully compliant with 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the aforementioned enablement rejection of claim 37 be withdrawn.

II. THE OBVIOUSNESS REJECTION OF CLAIMS 11-18

On pages 2-3 of the Office Action, claims 11-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the

Nissan Serena in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,847,972 to Anderson et al. ("Anderson"). This rejection is hereby respectfully traversed.

Under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Patent Office bears the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). The Patent Office can satisfy this burden only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of references. Id.

The obviousness factors are: (1) determining the scope and content of the prior art; (2) ascertaining the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art; and (3) resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; in addition, objective evidence, such as evidence of commercial success, long-felt but unsolved needs, failure of others, and unexpected results must be examined. Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 17-18, 148 U.S.P.Q. 459, 467 (1966) (factors affirmed by KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. \_\_, \_\_, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385, 1391 (2007)). "Any obviousness rejection should include, either explicitly or implicitly in view of the prior art applied, an indication of the level of ordinary skill." MPEP § 2141. "[R]ejections on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. \_\_, \_\_, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385, 1396 (2007).

Regarding claim 11, the Office Action asserts that the Nissan Serena comprises an independent rear suspension and mountings therefor and Anderson discloses lowering a floorpan of

a vehicle to facilitate ingress and egress of a handicapped person, and thus it would have been obvious to modify the Nissan Serena in view of the disclosure of Anderson to arrive at the claimed invention. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

At the outset, Applicant would like to make note that the Examiner has not provided any evidence as to when the Nissan Serena adopted the relied-upon rear multi-link suspension. This issue was raised in the response to the non-final Office Action. The final Office Action was unresponsive to this issue.

Independent claim 11 clearly distinguishes over the cited references which do not disclose or suggest:

A vehicle converted for enabling or improving accessibility to the vehicle, wherein the vehicle is converted by fitment of a conversion assembly comprising substitute rear suspension mountings fixed to a chassis structure of the vehicle in place of original rear suspension mountings that are removed from the chassis structure to facilitate lowering of a portion of a floorpan of the vehicle lowered directly between the substitute rear suspension mountings.

In contrast to claim 11 - which enables conversion of a vehicle having rear beam axle suspension to having rear independent suspension to facilitate lowering the floor - Anderson merely discloses a van provided with a replacement chassis for providing wheelchair access to a side of the vehicle, and the Serena motor vehicle is merely a vehicle fitted with multi-link rear suspension as standard.

There would have been no reasons to combine the Nissan Serena with Anderson to arrive at the claimed invention since neither the Nissan Serena nor Anderson comprise or disclose

replacing a rear axle with substitute rear suspension mountings fixed to a chassis structure of a vehicle to facilitate lowering of a portion of a floorpan of the vehicle directly between rear wheels of the vehicle and the substitute rear suspension mountings, as presently claimed. Indeed, even if such reasons existed, such a combination would merely result in the Nissan Serena having rear multi-link suspension and a replacement chassis as taught by Anderson for providing wheelchair access to a side of the Nissan Serena. The end result would not arrive at the claimed invention because an essential claim element, i.e., the substitution of the rear suspension mountings, is totally absent from the combination.

Indeed, the Office Action never addresses, much less explains, how the combination would arrive at a substitute rear suspension. A *prima facie* case of obviousness can only be established with articulated reasons for the alleged combination that are supported by rational underpinnings. Conclusory statements are not sufficient. KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. \_\_, \_\_, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385, 1396 (2007). Here, the rejection is improper because the Office Action fails to articulate any reasons that the Nissan Serena would be combined with Anderson. The Office Action also fails to provide any reasons that the alleged combination - even if valid - would arrive at the claimed invention.

In view of the above arguments, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 11 is allowable over the Nissan Serena in view of Anderson and respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection to independent claim 11. Should the Examiner maintain the rejection, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner address in detail the above arguments.

Regarding claims 12-18, these claims are dependent upon independent claim 11. Thus, since independent claim 11 should be allowable as discussed above, claims 12-18 should also be allowable at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claim 11. Moreover, these claims recite additional features which are not disclosed, or even suggested, by the cited references taken either alone or in combination.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the aforementioned obviousness rejection of claims 11-18 be withdrawn.

### III. THE OBVIOUSNESS REJECTION OF CLAIMS 18-21

On pages 3-4 of the Office Action, claims 18-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nissan Serena in view of Anderson and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 4,688,843 to Hall et al. ("Hall"). This rejection is hereby respectfully traversed.

It is respectfully submitted that the aforementioned obviousness rejection of claims 18-21 has become moot in view of the deficiencies of the primary references (i.e., Nissan Serena and Anderson) as discussed above with respect to independent claim 11. That is, claims 18-21 are dependent upon independent claim 11 and thus inherently incorporate all of the limitations of independent claim 11. Also, the secondary reference (i.e., Hall) fails to disclose, or even suggest, the deficiencies of the primary references as discussed above with respect to independent claim 11. Indeed, the Examiner does not even assert such. Thus, the combination of the secondary reference with the primary references also fails to disclose, or even suggest, the deficiencies of the primary references as discussed above with respect to independent claim 11. Accordingly, claims 18-21

should be allowable over the combination of the secondary reference with the primary references at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claim 11. Moreover, claims 18-21 recite additional features which are not disclosed, or even suggested, by the cited references taken either alone or in combination.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the aforementioned obviousness rejection of claims 18-21 be withdrawn.

#### IV. THE OBVIOUSNESS REJECTION OF CLAIMS 34-38

On page 4 of the Office Action, claims 34-38 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nissan Serena in view of Anderson and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,641,176 to Alatalo ("Alatalo"). This rejection is hereby respectfully traversed.

It is respectfully submitted that the aforementioned obviousness rejection of claims 34-38 has become moot in view of the above-identified deficiencies of the primary references (i.e., Nissan Serena and Anderson) as discussed above with respect to independent claim 11. That is, claims 34-38 are dependent upon independent claim 11 and thus inherently incorporate all of the limitations of independent claim 11. Also, the secondary reference (i.e., Alatalo) fails to disclose, or even suggest, the deficiencies of the primary references as discussed above with respect to independent claim 11. Indeed, the Examiner does not even assert such. Thus, the combination of the secondary reference with the primary references also fails to disclose, or even suggest, the deficiencies of the primary references as discussed above with respect to independent claim 11. Accordingly, claims 34-38 should be

allowable over the combination of the secondary reference with the primary references at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claim 11. Moreover, claims 34-38 recite additional features which are not disclosed, or even suggested, by the cited references taken either alone or in combination.

V. CONCLUSION

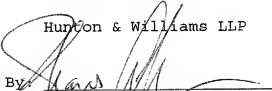
In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance, and an early indication of the same is courteously solicited. The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone at the below listed telephone number, in order to expedite resolution of any issues and to expedite passage of the present application to issue, if any comments, questions, or suggestions arise in connection with the present application.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR § 1.136 is hereby made.

Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account No. 50-0206, and please credit any excess fees to the same deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

Hunton & Williams LLP

By   
Thomas E. Anderson  
Registration No. 37,063

TEA/ple

Hunton & Williams LLP

1900 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006-1109  
Telephone: (202) 955-1500  
Facsimile: (202) 778-2201

Date: *January 7, 2008*